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The industries of the United States have been dislocated, men thrown out of work, and her actual output lessened, in spite of war orders. Indeed there is the danger that Germany may find, in the necessity of the situation, substitutes for the commodities formerly supplied by the United States. This is illustrated by the utilization of benzol for petrol and the manufacture of nitrates from the nitrogen of the air. And further it is claimed that "in this as in many other matters arising from the European War, it is a question of more than our right. If we continue to trade with England and allow our trade with Germany to be stifled, we violate an obligation of neutrality. We can no more rightly refuse to buy from one belligerent and not from another than we can rightly refuse to sell to one belligerent while continuing to sell to another."

Professor Clapp announces that it is the duty of this country to assert its rights and those of the whole neutral world by threatening England with an embargo on arms and ammunition, otherwise unjustifiable, in order to force the freedom of international trade as set forth in the Declaration of London. He insists that Germany, in any case, cannot be starved, and that England should not expect to derive from her control of the seas any more than the exclusive privilege of purchasing arms in neutral countries. "Germany is ready for acceptance; the pressure must be applied to England." This point of view is set forth clearly; but it must be remembered that such matters, seen from a different angle and by a nation in the throes of war, take on a legality incomprehensible to others. Moreover it is extremely doubtful whether Britain would back down as readily as the author would have us suppose.

Growth of American State Constitutions. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY.

Boston: Ginn & Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. viii+308. \$1.40.

This volume is of particular interest to the student of American government, as it is the first work that has been devoted exclusively to a consideration of state constitutions and their proper place in the development of the American political system.

Three main divisions are made of the work. The first part treats of the historical development of state constitutions; the second compares the principal provisions of the constitutions of the present day; and the last outlines the probable future trend as indicated by past changes and existing political tendencies.

The historical discussion groups itself into five periods, corresponding to different sorts of development in the constitutional field. Discussion of these periods and of the characteristic changes brought about during each shows the gradual change from the old skeleton-like constitutions of Colonial time, when the three separate departments of government were known but not clearly recognized in the instruments, to the present fully-worked-out documents

which expressly stipulate three branches, and in minute detail provide for the separation of their powers.

In treating present conditions the author carefully analyzes and compares the different constitutions, and draws conclusions as to the relative status of the great branches of government. The legislative is losing its former almost unlimited power to the executive and the judicial. The electorate is asserting its power, restricting not only the legislature, but the judiciary as well. The public has gained enormous power through the growth of constitutional conventions.

Professor Dealey sees in state constitutions a "perfect mirror of American democracy." His study is dominated by the thought that "state constitutions show the changing ideas of the times very clearly, and will later be considered as exponents of the conditions and demands of their times." Acting on this belief, he decides upon the following as probable changes in the process of future development: shorter constitutions dealing less with matters subject to constant change and more with fundamentals alone; higher voting requirements; increased power for constitutional conventions; unicameral legislatures consisting of a few well-paid members; judges not elected by the populace, but subject to their recall; and revised and codified laws.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. By H. A. MILLIS. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxi+334. \$1.50.

As a contribution to the literature on this troublesome subject, this volume is of value in bringing down to date the matter involved. Its publication is authorized by the Commission on Relations with Japan, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The purpose of the commission in issuing the work is that it "may contribute to an understanding that shall bring the East and West into a spirit of sympathy and unity in the universal Kingdom of God and assist in placing our international relations upon a just, secure, and abiding moral foundation."

Professor Millis spent some time in the states where the problem has seemed most acute, especially in California. His work in the field consisted of minute personal investigation of the many factors to be considered, by means of inquiry among the Japanese themselves and among the native-born Americans near whom the Japanese have settled, and by securing data from immigration officials and Japanese consuls.

The task involved chiefly bringing down to date the investigation made by Professor Millis for the Immigration Commission in 1909 in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. For purposes of comparison of conditions at that time and now, free quotation is made of material of the former report.

The entire subject is divided into two parts. One considers the treatment of the Japanese already in this country; the other deals with admission of